

The Times-Democrat.

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LIMA, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1896.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

CYCLONE IN ST. LOUIS.

Central Portion of the City
Totally Destroyed.

EXCURSION STEAMERS SUNK.

The Death List Will Probably Be
Over a Thousand.

THE CITY WAS LEFT IN DARKNESS

All Wires Were Prostrated and Details
Are Very Meager, but Enough Is
Known to Warrant the State-
ments Here Made.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—A tornado blowing at the rate of 80 miles an hour struck St. Louis at 5:15 Wednesday evening and raged for half an hour with great fury, as a result of which hundreds of lives were lost on both sides of the river. Many buildings were blown down and several river steamers sunk with all on board.

The hospitals are full of injured and the morgue contains many dead, while numbers of slain lie everywhere among the demolished buildings. A portion of the East End Eads bridge was destroyed. The grand stand at the fair grounds and a portion of the jail were blown down.

Waters & Pierce's oil refinery and buildings in various sections of town were burned. The Plant flour mills and St. Louis iron and steel works were demolished and the immense Cuyler building partially destroyed.

At East St. Louis the destruction seemed greater. H. C. Rice, the Western Union manager at the Relay depot on the East Side, climbed across the demolished bridge and reported the National hotel, Tremont House, Marshall House, DeWolfe cafe, Hazel Milling company's mill, Hoen's cooper shop and a great many dwellings east of there, as far as Fifth street, are gone, and many people killed.

The Baltimore and Ohio and Vandalia roundhouses, Standard oil works, East St. Louis and Crescent elevators and 13 freighthouses on the levee were demolished.

The Republic and several more river steamers with all on board are reported sunk in the river and all the steamers on the levee gone down.

A rough estimate would place the number of killed and wounded at 1,000. The city is in total darkness.

Only one steamboat here survived. All others went down with all on board. The big excursion steamer Great Republic, crowded with excursionists, went down with every soul on board. Those drowned are not included in the 1,000 killed in the city.

The center of the city is a wreck and the property loss will run up into millions. The city was left in total darkness, and as the streets were blocked the greatest danger was threatened from fire.

Hospital Patients Killed.

MEMPHIS, May 28.—Word reaches here by way of Carondelet, Mo., that 60 dead bodies have been taken from the St. Louis city hospital, which was completely wrecked, and every patient has probably been killed. The buildings of the Refrigerator and Woodcutting company were demolished and caught fire. The loss of life in these buildings is believed to be very heavy. The United elevator was blown down. Loggett & Myers' big manufactory, the largest in the west, was totally wrecked and the loss of life there was great. Twenty-seven dead bodies and many wounded have been recovered from this building.

The scene on the river was appalling. Steamboats moored at the landing were torn away, turned over and sunk, drowning all on board. Many people were seen clinging to floating wreckage and pilot houses, appealing for help.

The Wreckage Burning.

FORREST, Ill., May 28.—At midnight it was reported at the dispatcher's office of the Wabash road here that it was impossible to reach any point further south than Nauvoo, which is nine miles north from East St. Louis. The operator at that point said that up to midnight it had been impossible to obtain any definite information from St. Louis, but it was certain that fearful damage had been done. He said that the rains at East St. Louis were on fire and burning fiercely, but could tell nothing more.

The report of the damage to the bridge and the estimates of the number of dead and wounded, he said, were not confirmed with any accuracy, and the report of the destruction of the Relay depot in East St. Louis also lacked corroboration.

Train Blown Into the River.

CHICAGO, May 28.—It is reported that the limited train from Chicago to St.

Louis over the Alton road was blown into the river with a section of the bridge, and 200 lives lost.

Completely Wiped Out.

KANSAS CITY, May 28.—Ten people were killed in a tornado which struck the town of Lame, Franklin county, and the town of Reick, 10 miles from Moberly, in Randolph county, was completely wiped out.

FAMILY WIPED OUT.

James Dunham Murders His Father-in-Law's Entire Family.

SAN JOSE, Cal., May 28.—Colonel R. P. McGillicy and wife, their daughter, Mrs. James Dunham, James Wells, a son of Mrs. McGillicy, a hired woman, Minnie Schaefer, and a hired man, James Briscoe, were killed at Campbell by James Dunham, a son-in-law, who made his escape.

At midnight a neighbor named Page heard the report of shots in the direction of the McGillicy home. Almost immediately thereafter there came the sound of galloping hoofs on the country road. Hastily dressing Page proceeded to the home of the McGillicys and was horrified to find the body of McGillicy lying in an outhouse in a pool of blood. Entering the house he found the bodies of James Wells, who had been shot; Mrs. McGillicy and her daughter, who had been stabbed to death by the assassin, and the hired girl, who had been hacked to death with a butcher.

The interior of the rooms, where the bodies of the victims lay, were bespattered with blood, and there was every evidence to show that the dead had made a desperate struggle for their lives. Page, finding that all were beyond help, notified the authorities in this city. One of the officers who returned to the city from the scene said: "The scene at the McGillicy home is one fearful almost beyond the powers of description. In the reception room was found the body of Wells. Evidently a terrible struggle had taken place between Wells and the assassin. Wells was shot two or three times."

"In the reception room adjoining no bodies were found, but the furniture was literally smashed into fragments, showing that a fearful fight had taken place there. Adjoining the dining room was the apartment occupied by Mrs. McGillicy. There she was found, literally slashed to pieces with a butcher. Blood was everywhere, and as in the room of Wells, there was evidence of a terrible struggle having taken place between the poor woman and her fiendish son-in-law. The other victims were found in other apartments."

The last seen of Dunham, he was riding rapidly toward San Jose on horseback. Family troubles are said to have caused the murder.

The only being in the house who escaped alive was a baby 1 month old, the child of Mrs. Dunham and the alleged murderer.

Colonel McGillicy was one of the California commissioners at world's fair at Chicago.

Suspects Arrested.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Frank Lovell of Carrollton, Mo., a cattle buyer, and three other men, were arrested for knowledge of the murder of E. K. Hunter at the stock yards April 12.

Insurance Company Quits.

WHEELING, May 28.—The Jefferson Fire Insurance company has decided to quit business. It has been one of the prominent West Virginia fire companies, but is not making money.

ON THE DIAMOND.

The Great National Game as Played Yesterday—The Standings.

AT BALTICORE.—R. H. E. Baltimore 10 2 0 0 1 5 0 4-5 12 1 St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 7 2 Batteries—Hoffer and Robinson; Branten and McFarland. Umpire—Lynch.

AT BROOKLYN.—R. H. E. Brooklyn 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0-2 5 4 Louisville 4 1 0 0 1 1 0 0-0 13 10 Batteries—Doub, Abney and Grim; Frazer and Miller. Umpire—Wedman.

AT NEW YORK.—R. H. E. New York 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 1-5 13 4 Cleveland 2 0 0 0 2 2 1 4-0 13 10 Batteries—Campbell, Meekin and Wilton; Young and O'Connor. Umpire—Sheridan.

AT WASHINGTON.—R. H. E. Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 0 4 Cincinnati 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 4-0 10 8 Batteries—German and McGuire; Ehret and Vaughn. Umpire—Rust.

AT PHILADELPHIA.—R. H. E. Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 5 1 Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5-3 12 2 Batteries—McGill and Boyle; McFarland and Kittredge. Umpire—Henderson and Campbell.

AT BOSTON.—R. H. E. Boston 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 8-2 15 13 Pittsburgh 0 1 0 1 2 3 3 3-14 15 0 Batteries—Nichols, Mains, Stravits and Gaudet; Hawley, Killen and Sargent. Umpire—Keefe.

Western League.

At Columbus—Columbus, 3; Kansas City, 9.

At Detroit—Detroit, 5; Minneapolis, 10.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 4; Milwaukee, 4; 12 innings.

Grand Rapids St. Paul game called in the second inning, rain.

Interstate League.

At Wheeling—Wheeling, 4; Fort Wayne, 5.

At Youngstown—Youngstown, 3; Saginaw, 4.

At Washington, Pa.—Washington, 11; Toledo, 6.

At Newcastle, Pa.—Newcastle, 2; Jackson, 5.

Test Winners.

At Cincinnati—Dulcena, Robinson, Cavalieri, Ida Pickwick, Oudague, 14m.

At New York—Red Cloud, Mars Chan, The Peer, Adde, Kennel.

At Indianapolis—Lord Willowbrook, Trump, Peck of Day, Imp. Thorpe.

At Lakeland, Ind.—Beryl Star, Easter Eve, Bona Lee, Sherry, Revenue, Pansot.

At San Francisco—Coda, America, Favorin, Thornhill, Senator Bland.

Weather Indications.

For West Virginia—Threatening weather with showers; southerly winds.

For Ohio—Increasing cloudiness with rain and thunderstorms, probably severe in localities; easterly to southerly winds, increasing in force.

For Indiana—Destructive thunderstorms, followed by clearing, cooler weather; winds shifting to northwesterly.

AN UPROARIOUS TIME.

Prohibition Convention Is a Real
Hummer.

BROAD GAUGERS ARE AHEAD.

A Fight to the Death Will Be Made on
the Free Silver Platform When
It Is Presented For Final
Consideration.

PITTSBURG, May 28.—Uproarious and caustic in the extreme was the first day's session of the seventh national prohibition convention. At least one-half of the time the delegates were in a bedlam of confusion, and on several occasions the presiding officer had to call upon the band to play in order to quiet the disorder.

It was a fight between the "broad gauge" or free silver faction and the single issue or gold standard delegates from the east. The fight was precipitated a few moments after the convention was called to order and at both the morning and afternoon sessions things in general ran riot. The free silver faction carried the day, however, and at 6 o'clock in the evening elected C. F. Stewart of Illinois permanent chairman over A. A. Stevens of Pennsylvania, who was backed by the gold standard delegates.

Elated with victory, the free silver crowd is determined to carry through a "broad gauge" platform, while the opposition is quite as determined it shall be a single issue platform, declaring for prohibition alone.

INDIAN ROUNDUP.

The Crees Refuse to Go to Canada Unless
Promised Amnesty.

GREAT HILLS, Mont., May 28.—Two troops of cavalry have been ordered from Fort Custer to round up the Cree Indians so that they may be deported to Canada in accordance with recent federal legislation. The Crees say they will not go unless Canada proclaims amnesty for their participation in the Riel rebellion. They fear death sentences if returned to Canada, and prefer the alternative of fleeing to the mountains and becoming "bad Indians."

Arranging the Details.

PORTSMOUTH, O., May 28.—Dow McKinney, the eccentric Madison township farmer who is to hear his own funeral sermon preached on June 20, signed a contract with the Cincinnati Crematory company for the incineration of his body after death. He is a fatalist, and says that he will not die this year, but wants to have things ready when his time does come. He has his coffin purchased and monument and urn erected.

REFORMED CHURCH.

The General Synod Is Now In Session at
Dayton.

DAYTON, O., May 28.—The twelfth synod of the Reformed Church of America is holding a week's session here. The general synod convenes every three years. Thirty years ago the synod met here. There are quite a number of changes to be suggested at this meeting. The presidents and secretaries of the foreign and home missions will report, the Sunday school, ministerial and other committees will submit their reports, and the synod will be very busy for seven or eight days.

The president of the general synod is to be elected. It is thought that Dr. J. A. Peters of Heidelberg college, Tiffin, O., will be chosen president, and that Rev. J. H. Bomberger will be elected stated clerk. Dr. John H. Seiner, pastor of the First Reformed church, Philadelphia, will deliver the opening sermon. There are about 300 visitors present. The session promises to be one of the most interesting that has been held for years.

SPRING A SURPRISE.

Report of Committee on Constitution
Given a Long Vacation.

CLEVELAND, May 28.—A surprise was sprung upon the Methodist Episcopal general conference when a motion was made and carried to refer the report of the committee on constitution to a commission to report four years hence. The reason for this action is believed to be a desire for a constitution which will depart more from old lines than did the report of the committee. There is a feeling that the laymen should be given more equal representation, and it is hoped that may be granted in the constitution which the commission will prepare.

Prosecution Demanded.

ROME, May 28.—The demand for the authority of the chamber of deputies to prosecute General Baratieri, the Italian commander responsible for the defeat sustained by the Italian army at Adowa, has been published. It asks that the general be arraigned on the ground that he attacked the Abyssinians on Jan. 3 from unexcusable motives and under circumstances rendering defeat inevitable.

Had Nothing to Say.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—The Democratic state central committee met here, but had nothing to say on the action of the free silver wing in appointing an executive committee. It was decided to postpone action regarding the hold over senators until the day before the state convention.

Charged With Betrayal.

MCKEE, Ky., May 28.—William H. Clark, representing the Seventeenth district in the senate of Kentucky, was arrested on a charge of betrayal at the instigation of Circuit Judge John E.

King, who charges that Clark is the father of a child born to his daughter two weeks.

Of Interest to Letter Carriers.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon reported favorably from the committee on postoffices and post-roads the bill to increase pay of letter carriers throughout the United States. The bill is similar to one already introduced in the house.

Will Abandon the Works.

CLEVELAND, May 28.—It is now regarded as certain that the Standard oil works in this city, at one time an immense institution, will be practically abandoned and its place in the company's system be taken by works at Lima, O., and in Indiana.

McGraw's Friends Meet.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 28.—A meeting of the most prominent Republicans in Seattle was held for the purpose of advancing the candidacy of John H. McGraw, now governor of the state, for the seat in the senate at present held by Watson C. Squire.

Newspaper Man Missing.

ELMHURST, N. Y., May 28.—Robert Emmet Hall, a well known newspaper man and poet, has been missing since Friday. His friends believe he has committed suicide, as lately he has been despondent and often spoke of drowning.

Money Out No Figure.

OKLAHOMA, May 28.—The Gunley-Chubb wing of the Republican party, representing 29 out of 45 counties, held its state convention here and nominated a state ticket. The money question was not mentioned in the resolutions adopted.

Commercial Travelers Meet.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—The annual convention of the United Commercial Travelers' association began its session of four days here Wednesday. The time was devoted to parades, receptions and entertainments.

A Delegate Arrested.

PITTSBURG, May 28.—H. J. Bonsal of Vincennes, Ind., a delegate to the prohibition convention who came through on a bicycle, was arrested charged with outraging a little girl named Jenkins at Berlinville, O.

Like Official Reports From Cuba.

BUENAYO, May 28.—After Captain Plummer's engagement with the insurgents he moved southward and met a big native regiment, which he defeated with heavy loss. One trooper was killed.

Distilleries Will Close.

NEW YORK, May 28.—All the rye whiskey distilleries in the eastern states will suspend operations on Sept 1 next. This will throw out of employment 2,000 workmen, cooper and laborers.

Suit Fighting in the Country.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—The conflicts between the troops and people in the streets of Canes, island of Crete, have ceased, but the fighting continues in the country adjoining that port.

In a Deadlock.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—Since 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the Republican state central committee has been in session with a deadlock which it has been unable to break.

Colonel Mosby Convalescent.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—Dr. Terrill, who is attending Colonel John Mosby, says that his patient is not dying, although Colonel Mosby was at one time very dangerously ill. He is now convalescent.



Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LOST.

Three Friends Reached.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 28.—A report has reached Miami, but is not yet confirmed here, that the filibustering steamer Three Friends, which left here Saturday morning with a cargo of arms and ammunition ostensibly for Key West, but really for Cuba, was chased by a revenue cutter and ran ashore on a reef off Upper Matrembe, one of the Florida keys.

Ordered to Start Up.
MIDDLESBORO, Ky., May 28.—The management of the Watt Steel and Iron syndicate have received orders from London to put their steel plant in operation as early as possible. This is the largest basic steel plant in the south, and has lain idle since its completion four years ago. In full operation it will employ upwards of 700 men.

Exchanging Shots on Tug River.
WILLIAMSON, W. Va., May 28.—Ben Maynard was probably fatally injured by being struck with a rock by Billy Bartlett. The trouble came up over an old grudge. More trouble is feared, as the friends of both parties are located on either side of Tug river, and numerous shots have been exchanged.

Paderewski Prostrated.
LONDON, May 28.—Paderewski's arduous experiences during his recent American tour have completely exhausted him. He is compelled to cancel all his English engagements. He is suffering from nervous prostration and insomnia, and attributes it all directly to his American tour.

New Explosive.
CITY OF MEXICO, May 28.—Successful experiments in the presence of President Diaz have been made with a new explosive invented by Manuel Gama, a Mexican citizen. It was compared with the best of foreign explosives, and that of Gama is nearly double their penetrating force.

Fell Asleep on the Track.
LEWIS CENTER, O., May 28.—Ford Derner and Charles Courter, two young men from Lagrange, O., were traveling along the Big Four track, and when near here sat down to rest and fell asleep. Freight train No. 67 struck Derner, injuring him badly. He will recover.

Sherman Found Guilty.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 28.—The trial of Jim Sherman, the colored desperado who assaulted Miss Lulu Wetherell, is ended. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, as charged in the three indictments. This will give Sherman 30 years.

On Their Honeymoon.
CINCINNATI, May 28.—Marie Decca, the prima donna, and Charles Smith of Harrisburg, Pa., have arrived at the Burnett House. They are traveling on their honeymoon incog, having been married four weeks ago, a few days after Marie secured her divorce.

Date of State Convention.
MILWAUKEE, May 28.—At the meeting of the Republican state central committee Aug. 5 was named as the day for the state convention.

HEIRS TAKE NOTICE — The Smith litigation is now ended: all parties by name of Smith, in United States and Canada communicate at once, enclosing \$5.00 to Sharp & Skinner, attorneys at law, Findlay, O.

Notes — The Smiths can get more value received by sending their money to Michael's — I'll buy a decent suit or shoe for a small family.

UNKNOWN YOUNG MAN — Your heroism has been rewarded. Party who gave up his seat in a crowded Wayne street car to old lady last week, is entitled by her will to \$10,000.00. She died from shock. Party must prove identity. He wore a new suit with a ticket on the vest bearing Michael's name.



BUYING SHOES

FOR A FAMILY

Is apt to be a heavy expense. Any way, it is worth saving something on every pair, and it is worth something to have every pair wear a few weeks longer than you expect. This is what we claim for our shoes:

A Little Cheaper and a Little Longer Wearing Than Others!

Ladies' Fine Needle Toe Lace and Button Shoes, . . . \$1.25
Men's Working Shoes, Lace and Congress, . . . 95c
Boys' Solid Leather Lace Shoes, . . . 98c
Misses' \$1.50 Tan and Black Shoes, . . . 98c
Men's Russia Calf \$4 Shoes, all styles, still go at . . . \$3.00

BUY TO-DAY, AT

GOODING'S.

230 North Main Street.

IN JOYFUL YUCATAN.

A TRAVELING GROCERY MAN WAXES
ELOQUENT IN PRAISE.He Talks of Bread That Grows in Nuts,
Milk That Comes From Trees, Sheep
That Gather on Auto Backs and Light
That Shines From Leaves.

"Seems to me that I ought to be sorry I went down there, now," said John Gilbert, the traveling grocery man, who recently returned from a six weeks' stay in Yucatan. "I don't see how I can go ahead and resume the rounds that my business calls for without a sigh and a regret, that, go where I may in my native land, I will look in vain for the tree that in those tropical climes gave me light by night, for the tree that gave me my daily bread, and the one that gave me milk for my coffee, to say nothing of the pleasing and bulbous nut that gave me the sweetening for it. Time and cash customers may wear down and blunt the edge of this regret, but it is sharp now, and I really suppose that I ought to be sorry I went down there."

"I didn't know anything about these remarkable specimens of the vegetable and animal kingdoms when I first struck that country, but I noticed that the bread we had in camp was very good and the milk very choice and creamy, while the coffee was deliciously sweetened. One morning I heard the cook of our party hollering out orders to the Indian guides."

"Here, you! he hollered. 'Hurry up and pick some bread! And there ain't a bit of milk! Go bore for some right away! And say, you dago over yonder, what's the matter of you straining some sugar out o' them ants?'"

"This was a little astonishing to me, and I asked for information. Then I found out all about it. 'The tree that gave the bread we ate down there doesn't look a bit as if it would do it. But I found out that looks are deceptive under the equator. The bread isn't bread exactly when it is first picked, but it is a nice, stiff dough in a nutshell about the size of a goose egg. They crack the shell, take out the dough, knead it a little, and it is ready for baking. By thinning it down to a batter with the milk they get from another tree, our camp cook used to make first rate pancakes out of it. The day I came away he strained the sweetening out of a quart of ants, mixed it up with a batch of the dough and made sweet cake that would have been good enough for anybody's folks to set out before company."

"The ants that supply the honey, or sirup, or whatever it might be called, are worth traveling all the way down there on a mule to see. They are about the size of a small peanut, and on their back is a transparent sack that they distill honey into until they swell up as big as a good sized marble. You can scoop these ants up by the peck. They make this honey to feed their young on, but they are so good natured and so susceptible to familiarity that all one has to do is to tickle them under the fore shoulder and they will give you every drop of honey they have in stock and then go meekly off to fill up again."

"But this accommodating ant isn't one whit more curious than the tree that acts in the capacity of dairy down there. This tree has a big leaf, so tough and leathery that they use it for half soled shoes. When they want to milk one of the trees, they bore a hole in the trunk, and it lets down a sap as white and as sweet as any milk you ever read about in summer hotel advertisements. To get sweet milk out of this vegetable cow, though, you must milk it early in the morning. After the sun has been up two or three hours the tree gives sour milk. They tell a weird tale down there about a venomous snake and a foolhardy Indian. The snake is of the deadly venomous aspidion family familiar in the tropics by a queer Indian name which I can't remember and which I couldn't pronounce if I did remember it. In English it is bushman. This particular snake had a nest of young ones, and the Indian was foolhardy enough to steal them. The mother snake followed the Indian to his hut only to find the dead bodies of her offspring lying about with their heads smashed. The mother snake disappeared. Next morning the Indian went out and tapped his cow tree for milk, and returning drank it for his breakfast. He had scarcely swallowed it when he began to double up and howl. His eyes bulged out and his cheeks turned fiery red and with a yell fell dead."

"The bushman" cried his wife. "The bushman has stung him!"

"He had all the symptoms that follow the bite of that cheerful serpent, but nowhere about him could the marks of the deadly fangs of one be found upon the dead Indian. Later they found the mother bushman lying dead in the bushes near the cow tree. In the trunk of the tree, deeply embedded, they discovered her poison fangs. Then the terrible truth was revealed. The snake, despoiled of her family, had avenged herself on the despoiler. She had mingled her venom with the milk in the tree, and the Indian had drunk of it deeply and met his awful fate."

"But the tree that gives light interested and amazed me more than the others. This tree doesn't grow more than 10 or 12 feet high, but three of them would light a pretty good sized house. If you rub its leaves smartly between your hands they will glow in the dark like a lightning bug. As soon as light comes the leaves on this tree begin to shine as if they were so many electric lights. Looking off across country, one can see scores of the trees shining here and there in the darkness like beacon lights set in the hills. The Indians call it the witch tree, and I don't blame them. It gives the best light after it has been drenched with water, and so if the tree begins to grow a little dim all they have to do is to douse two or three pails of water over it, and it is just like giving the wick of a lamp a turn or two higher."—New York Sun.

THE BLACK CASTLE.

A Stronghold and Palace Erected by Kib, a Herod in Jechu.

Eastward from the dull and almost waveless waters of the Dead Sea there is a wild and gloomy land of mountains, heights and dark precipitous ravines. On one of the highest points of rock, overlooking the surrounding country, Herod had constructed over the ruins of a former fort the stronghold and palace of Machabers, or "The Black Castle." A town had grown up near by, with heathen temples, a theater and places of trade and manufacture. The palace had been made so splendid that Herod preferred it as a residence, especially as it was close to the frontier of Judaea, and as from it he could readily go to any other part of his dominions unwatched and unimpeded. Here at least he could do whatever he pleased, and all prisoners were at his mercy.

It was by no means safe for a stranger to draw near to the frowning gates of the citadel of Machabers, but the disciples of John did come, again and again, only to be refused admission. For a long time therefore the baptizer was in comparative ignorance of what might be going on in the great world beyond the castle walls. Its kings might come or go, its kingdoms might rise or fall, its cities might prosper or perish, and no news of all could penetrate the solid stone that walled him in.

A deep, dark, rock hewn room was that dungeon under the citadel of Machabers. High up near the outer level was a cell with one small window and a heavy barred and grated door.

Its occupant was a gaunt, tall, uncouth man in a coarse tunic of camel's hair girded with a broad belt of leather. He had preached to multitudes, and he and his disciples had baptized vast numbers. He had actually brought about an important reformation in public morals; but, more than all, he had proclaimed himself one sent to declare the speedy coming of another "mightier than I," concerning whom the people who heard John obtained only a vague idea. But John's hearers were encouraged to expect the king who was to restore the throne and crown of David.

Whatever John had understood or expected, his work seemed ended, for there was no possible escape from Herod's dungeon.—W. O. Stoddard in St. Nicholas.

A HAWK THAT HERDS COWS.

An Educated Bird That Is a Wonder In Its Way.

Two miles north of the little town of Oxford, in Orange county, N. Y., James Cloyd owns a farm which borders on the road to Bloomington Grove. He is the owner of what is probably the most remarkable hawk in the world.

This hawk brings home a herd of 75 cows every evening and gathers in the stragglers and keeps the herd together even more effectively than Hiram Cloyd, the son of the farmer, used to do. Hiram had killed the parent hawk, which had been stealing chickens, and took this one from the nest. As it grew up he made a pet of it and took it with him every evening when he went out to bring the cows in.

One day Hiram cut his foot so that he could not walk. His father was absent, and when 5 o'clock came and went without Hiram putting in an appearance, Abe, the pet hawk, flew out of the barn and away. In half an hour or so Mrs. Cloyd heard a noise like cows moving together along the road, and on looking out of the window saw the whole herd coming along apparently alone. She ran out to the gate to find out what was the matter, and on nearing the fence to take down the bars she saw Abe perched on the horn of the last cow, surveying the scene with apparent satisfaction. When a cow lagged or loitered by the wayside, the hawk flew at it fiercely, making it quicken its movements to keep from being struck by its great wings. He then went back to his curious perch, from which he watched for stragglers.

After that day Abe always brought the cows in, starting punctually at 5 o'clock on his task, and generally rounding them up inside of half an hour. Since the story of the hawk's accomplishment has become known many people have visited the farm to see the performance. Numerous visitors have waited along either side of the road watching the herd and their novel keeper go by.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

SHIRT WAIST COLLARS.

The scheme to have detachable collars with shirt waists is a very happy thought of somebody, and the quick popularity of this style of waist attests its general favor. One waist will easily retain its freshness to wear through two collars, now that the shirt waist is such only in name and does not necessarily mean a bodice with a shirt front. Some dressmakers also make up the stylish shepherd's plaid silk waists to be worn with linen collars—white, linen, of course, being preferred—though a few plain batiste collars have been seen.—New York Times.

DANGEROUSLY NEAR.

Passenger (to train boy)—You probably did not know when you put this book in my lap that I was the author.
Train Boy—Did you write that book?
Passenger—I did.
Train Boy—Then you had better keep mighty quiet about it. I just sold a copy to the man back of you.—Harlem Life.

Unsatisfied.

Elsie (pompously)—Mamma, I don't like these toys.
Mamma—Why, Elsie, you said just now you were pleased with them.
Elsie (pensively)—Sometimes I don't even like what pleases me.—Christian Advocate.

While wild geese are on the wing, they are talkative and noisy, but when they alight to feed, as they do generally at night, they are so quiet that one may pass within a few yards of 100 of them and never notice their presence.

SCARED BY A PHANTOM GOAT.

Strange Sights in Mississippi In and Out of the Black Bear Season.

Three miles west of New Albany the Rocky Ford road crosses a creek which was originally named Big Creek, but was more appropriately named Hell creek by persons who have been compelled to cross the adjacent bottom in recent years. Just beyond this is another little run called Mud creek, which stream is grown up with thickets and heavy underbrush, and on cloudy nights the blackness that surrounds the travelers could be sliced into chunks and sold for ink. The bottom or lowlands adjacent to the stream is of unusual width for one so small, and at the best is exceedingly uninviting.

Some years ago a gentleman passing through the bottom at night was almost thrown by his horse shying to one side, and when he looked ahead was confronted by a monster goat of white color rearing upon his hind feet as if to annihilate the animal and rider. One look was sufficient, and making a sudden turn, he galloped out of the bottom at the risk of his life, swearing that he would drink no more New Albany blind tiger liquor. Not wishing to put himself up as a target for the jeers of the public, he held his counsel and heard or saw nothing more of the apparition for some time.

About a year later his goatship was again on the warpath and confronted a gentleman of known sobriety, who, not daunted, urged his animal forward despite the warlike attitude of the ghostly visitor. The goat kept in the middle of the road and when the small bridge was reached disappeared as mysteriously as he had appeared.

The gentleman related his experience, which became noised abroad and gave courage to the man who first sighted the vapory animal to relate his experience, and the two coincided so well that the people began to give them credit for having seen something to disturb their peace of mind. The story was given enough credence to cause an uneasy feeling to enter the mind of the traveler who crossed the bottom at night and cause a chill to ramble up and down his spinal column as he passed the spot where the ghost had been seen.

Last year Mr. —, who is not a believer in things uncanny at all and has a supreme contempt for a man who has seen spooks, had been beyond the creek harvesting hay and was detained until after nightfall on his return home. The night was intensely dark, and a slight rain was falling. As he drove through the impenetrable gloom, trusting to the instinct of the mules that drew the rake which he was astride to find the road, the misty and uncertain form of the giant goat suddenly appeared in the road ahead of him. The mules reared and plunged, very nearly upsetting the rake. Leaping to the ground, he grasped the bits and was gratified to see the phantom recede as the team moved forward. Then mules, trembling in every nerve, carried him along, and when the bridge was reached he disappeared as on former occasions, much to the relief of the gentleman who did not believe in spirits and unnatural apparitions.

Since that time a number of thoroughly reliable witnesses have been placed in positions to vouch for the truthfulness of the existence of the phantom goat. Persons who travel that road to and from town make their arrangements to pass that spot before nightfall, and very few have the temerity to invade the territory of his goatship after darkness has fallen.—New Albany (Miss.) Gazette.

The Benefits of Water Drinking.

It is possible to prevent many diseases and cure others by drinking large quantities of water. An eminent French physician says that typhoid fever can be washed out of the system by water. He gives his patients what would amount to eight or ten ounces an hour of sterilized water. Experiments have been made with diseases caused by bacteria which demonstrate the curative value of water. In cases of cholera, where the system secretes a large amount of fluid, enormous quantities of hot water are of great benefit and will cure many cases without other medicines. One doctor says that perfectly sweet, fresh cider, taken in large quantities, has been known to cure cases of bowel complaint. The acid kills the bacteria, which are speedily thrown out of the system. Hot water in fevers is of great use, and an ordinary tumblerful of water as hot as can be taken once an hour is one of the very best remedies. The important thing is to get into the system and out of it a sufficient amount of water to prevent the accumulation of poisons and toxins within the body.—New York Ledger.

Slavery in Egypt.

The Egyptian peasants have been slaves for ages. They sold themselves to the king of Egypt in the time of Joseph and have never been free since.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, see C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

USES OF COLLEGE TRAINING.

Not to Make Experts, but to Fit Men For Large, Intelligent Work.

"It is not entirely safe to claim that every kind of success, even of legitimate success, will be promoted by a college training," writes Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in The Ladies' Home Journal. "If I had a boy for whom it was my supreme ambition that he should become rich, I should not send him to college. So far from helping his prospects in that direction it would probably damage them. Money making is a trick. The easy acquisition of it is a knack. It involves the condensation of interest and faculty along a particular line, and that a narrow line. There is nothing to hinder a very small man from being a very wealthy one. Shrewdness does not imply a bigmindedness. I might say with a good deal of assurance that it implies the contrary. And shrewdness has more than anything else to do with the acquisition of gain."

"There are a great many things that can be best done by the man who does not know too much, or, at least, by the man whose intelligence is concentrated at a single point or along a single line. The mechanic who has come to be known among us as 'the wizard' would, perhaps, have been more of a man if he had gone to Harvard, but it would probably have spoiled him as a 'wizard.' Genius is presumably always a species of mania, and liable, therefore, to become something very ordinary if successfully subjected to the processes of the asylum. They had better be kept away from college if the design is to make them experts. College will be able to give them a character of 'all roundness,' but a knife cannot be round and sharp at the same time; neither can a boy."

"If we are going to do large, intelligent work, the prime condition is the possession of an intellect trained and stocked in the same general and comprehensive way. College training is simply the process of intellectually getting ready, not getting ready for this, that or the other special service, but simply getting ready—planting down a broad foundation of preliminary big enough to support any breadth or height of superstructure that they may be needed or opportunity to put upon it. The college course and the requisite preparatory training cost about seven years of the best and most possible period of a man's life. But if a young man hopes to do a large, solid work in the world, a work in which intelligence of a broad kind is to play any considerable part, and there is no antecedent obstacle in the way, he makes an irreversible mistake if he considers seven years too much to pay for a liberal education."

A Lesson In Phrenology.

Professor in English (to young man)—How would you punctuate the following: "The beautiful girl, for such was she, was passing down the street?"
Student—I think, professor, I would make a dash after the beautiful girl.—Saxton Magazine.

A bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in the house saves doctors' bills, saves trouble, and very often saves precious lives. Gives almost instant relief in cases of coughs, colds, or lung troubles of any sort.

How One Prejudice Was Conquered.

Five years ago no well known woman in the west would have ridden a bicycle through the streets. This machine was then generally considered to be vulgar. If any clubman had ridden to his club on a bicycle and chained it to the railings, as hundreds do now, the committee would have disapproved of his conduct, and he would have been a marked man among his fellow members for life. One winter several Parisian women of doubtful status commenced to cycle, and their example was immediately followed by the fashionable women of that city, and today seven men and women out of ten in the west end of London ride on this machine through the streets and in the parks.—London Truth.

The Baby's Colic Cure.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O.—"Our little boy when three weeks old was troubled with severe attacks of wind colic. Our druggist recommended Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. We used it until baby was eight months old. The effect from the start was magical, giving instant relief and no bad effects. I recommend it with pleasure to every mother in the land. Mrs. C. W. Cramer." Dr. Hand's Remedies for children sold by all druggists.

It May Save Your Life.

A dose or two of Foley's Honey and Tar will prevent an attack of pneumonia, grip or severe cold if taken in time. Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, LaGrippe, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Whooping Cough, Inflammation of the Throat, Asthma or Bronchitis. Guaranteed. Vorkamp's, n. e. cor. Main and North Sts.

COPPER CENTS OF UNUSUAL VALUE.

If Underscored, They May Be Worth Very Many Dollars.

A coin may be rare and yet be nearly worthless if worn to any extent. The precious cent of 1793 can be got for \$2.00 or even less in poor condition, but its value is multiplied a hundredfold if it retains the gloss of the minting. The copper pennies one sees occasionally in circulation are black with age, but the undecorated cent half a century old which has been put away and carefully kept from injury by the collector still retains somewhat of the yellow sheen of the newly stamped piece. This, with its cameo design unruined and unworn, is what is called a "perfect" coin.

All United States coins of dates prior to 1859 are worth a premium if in perfect condition. To such a point is this matter carried that a piece in a good state of preservation is actually damaged by cleaning from the collector's point of view. From the standpoint of the numismatist an undecorated coin is something sacred to be wrapped in chamois skin and kept even from exposure to the air. The most common of the pennies of early dates is that of 1793, which may be purchased for as little as 5 cents, yet a perfect specimen will fetch \$20. A perfect cent of 1793 can be sold for \$100. It was the first penny issued by this government. Plenty of 1803 cents may be bought for 10 cents each, but a perfect and undecorated example will fetch \$50. Only half a dozen perfect cents of 1793 are known. A perfect cent of 1804 has brought \$300. One may buy an 1808 penny for 10 cents, but a perfect one is worth \$100.

In the year 1704 no fewer than 54 dies were used for minting pennies. At that time all of the coins were struck by hand and not as now by machinery. The method being defective, the dies were broken now and then and had to be replaced by others. Variations in the cutting of the dies gave rise to recognizable differences in the minted pieces. At present no complete collection of the cents of that year exists. The original idea was that each penny should contain exactly 1 cent's worth of copper; hence the inconvenient size of the piece. All cents from 1835 to 1854 with the head of an Indian are rare when perfect—especially those of 1809 and 1811, which are worth \$50 each. No pennies were coined in 1815 because of the burning of the mint. That is the only break in the continuity of the coinage of cents.

The cents of 1817, 1818, 1819 and 1820 used to be rare, but bags full of them were found in an old bank and flooded the market. Prices of coins are controlled by the law of supply and demand. Many pieces which ten years ago were scarce are now plentiful. Perhaps tomorrow the newspapers may chronicle the sale of a certain penny for \$67. The people who read it go down into their stockings and look for pennies of that date. Maybe a lot of them will be found, the result being a lowering of the price of that coin. As for the folly of paying out good money in the pursuit of such a fad, a chronic collector said to the writer the other day that it was all the same whether a man found pleasure in whisky or dogs or bicycles. If he found enjoyment in the study of old coins and had the necessary means, there was just as much fun in it as in collecting books, pictures or diamonds.—Boston Transcript.

Greek System of Voting.

I remember M. Tricoups describing to me with much spirit and lucidity the precise method of Greek voting. There is an urn for each candidate, and every voter must vote "yes" or "no" for each candidate. This breeds endless confusion, as M. Tricoups pointed out to me, for, though voters set out with explicit party tickets and the best intentions, they can rarely be induced to vote "yes" for their own partisans only. When they come to the urn of a man for whom they have a sneaking liking, they forget that a vote for him will neutralize the votes given for their own partisans, and they cannot always bring themselves to blackball.

"The beauty of the system," M. Tricoups remarked with a smile, "is that it is founded on no principle whatever. It was part of the constitution of the Ionian isles, the only part we retained at the time of their union with Greece." "And how did it come to exist in the Ionian isles?" I asked. "They got it from the English, who probably derived it from their clubs."—London News.

The New Rules.

Some one nudged the new woman who was presiding.
"What is it?" asked the latter.
"Why don't you recognize that little woman in the front row?"
"I haven't the honor of her acquaintance, and I have yet to see the book on etiquette that makes it even permissible to recognize one to whom you have not been introduced."

And the new woman looked at her critic as if she felt that she had completely crushed her.—Chicago Post.

Cuticura SOAP

Purifies and Beautifies
The Skin
by restoring to healthy
activity the Clogged, Irritated, Inflamed, Sluggish, Overworked Pores.

Sold throughout the world. PUTTER DESIGNS
Cuticura Soap, U. S. A.
"How to Purify and Beautify the Skin," mailed free.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 860.
George C. Settemire, Plaintiff, vs. Milton Settemire, Defendant. (Plaintiff.)
By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas, of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 20th, A. D. 1896.

between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate in the city of Lima, Allen county, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:
Inlot thirty-four hundred and seventy-three (3473); appraised at \$100.00
Inlot thirty-four hundred and eighty-two (3482); appraised at \$70.00
Inlot thirty-four hundred and ninety-two (3492); appraised at \$70.00
Inlot thirty-four hundred and ninety-three (3493); appraised at \$70.00
Inlot thirty-four hundred and ninety-four (3494); appraised at \$70.00
Inlot thirty-four hundred and ninety-five (3495); appraised at \$70.00
Inlot thirty-four hundred and ninety-six (3496); appraised at \$70.00
Inlot thirty-four hundred and ninety-seven (3497); appraised at \$70.00
Inlot thirty-five hundred (3500); appraised at \$70.00
Inlot thirty-five hundred and one (3501); appraised at \$70.00
Inlot thirty-five hundred and ten (3510); appraised at \$70.00
All in pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Ohio, May 15th, 1896.
Propriet & Eastman, plaintiff's attorneys.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 8107. Page 126.
Ex. Dec. 1. Rosa Crossley, Plaintiff, vs. Ira Clibbe, Defendant. (Plaintiff.)
By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas, of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 13th, A. D. 1896.

Between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate in the city of Lima, Allen county, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:
Inlot one hundred and twenty-seven (127) and Inlot one hundred and twenty-eight (128) of the north half of the north half of section thirty-four (34) of township thirty-four (34) north and range six (6) east, in the City of Lima, Allen county, Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:
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Inlot one hundred and

PICTURES FREE in exchange for coupons with Mail Pouch Tobacco

"Chewing and Smoking"
The only picture neutralized

- Handsome Water Color Fac-similes, Landscapes and Marine, size 14x22, 12 subjects.
- Figures, size 14x22, 12 subjects.
- Beautiful Venetian Scenes, Works of Art, size 14x22, 12 subjects.
- Magnificent Water Color Gravures, after famous artists, size 22x35 inches, 4 subjects.

ADVERTISING ON ANY OF THE ABOVE.
Send for full list of Art-Landscapes before
beginning. Except through dealers, at very
low prices. They are suitable decorations for
any home, and are appreciated by all.

Coupons explain how to secure the Above.
One Coupon in each 5 cent (5 cent) Package.
Ten Coupons in each 10 cent (10 cent) Package.
Mail Pouch Tobacco is sold by all dealers.
Packages (one on sale) containing no coupons
will be accepted as coupons. "One" Empty Bag
as one Coupon. "Two" Empty Bags as two Coupons.
ILLUSTRATED Catalogue of other Valuable Articles
with explanation how to get them, mailed on request.
The Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
No Coupons exchanged after July 1, 1897.

Elida Public Schools.

ELIDA, O., May 27, 1896.

The following pupils of the Elida public schools have received banner cards for the month ending May 22, 1896:

HIGH SCHOOL.

A and B grades, Merlin Brenne-man; C grade, William Tibbott.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

A grade, Mina Dechtol and Beryl Crites; B grade, Elsie Crites; C grade, Lizzie Hall; D grade, Zoe Crites.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

A grade, Vera Sherrick and Bessie Woods; B grade, Lucy Stemen; C grade, Daniel Frer; D grade, Leah Baxter and Inez P. tree.

E. C. ARKMAN,
Superintendent.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses; and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question every one must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by Melville Bros., old postoffice corner, and C. W. Heister, 53 Public Square.

A Boy's Composition on "Hens."

"Hens are curious animals. They don't have no nose, nor no teeth, nor no ears. They swallow their vittles whole and chew it up in their crops inside of them. The outside of hens is generally put in to pillars and feather dusters. The inside of a hen is sometimes filled up with marbles and shirt buttons and such. A hen is very much smaller than a good many other animals, but they will dig up more plants than anything that ain't a hen."—London Tit-Bits.

Both at Once.

"How do you feel, Bill?" asked the sympathizing friend.
"Some better," answered the wounded cowboy. "I guess it won't be long 'fore I kin get round an' get square."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. Melville's Drugstore

Michigan has been called the Lake State for an obvious reason. It is better known as the Wolverine State, from the former presence of great numbers of these animals in its forests.

Distillers in Victoria, Australia, receive \$9.75 a week, in Germany \$3.56, in Denmark \$3.90 and in Spain \$1.25.

Even catarrh, that dread breeder of consumption, succumbs to the healing influences of Thomas' Electric Oil.

CHICAGO & ERIE EXCURSIONS.

Presbyterian Church General Assembly.

May 31st to June 3rd. For above meeting Chicago & Erie will sell excursion tickets from Lima at \$3.00. Train of May 19th will have through Pullman cars direct to Saratoga.

Republican National Convention, St. Louis, Mo., June 12th to 15th.

One fare for round trip to St. Louis, June 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until June 21st, inclusive.

Teachers' Association of Ohio, Chautauque Lake, Col., N. Y.

For above meeting the Chicago & Erie will sell excursion tickets one fare for round trip. Selling date July 1st and 2nd, good returning until July 12th, inclusive.

Democratic National Convention, Chicago, Ill., July 3rd to 6th.

On July 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th the Chicago & Erie will sell excursion tickets from Lima to Chicago and return for \$2.50, good returning until July 15th. Train No. 1 leaving Lima at 11:23 a. m., arrives in Chicago at 5 p. m.—a delightful train to take.

National Educational Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

July 5th and 6th the Chicago & Erie will sell to Buffalo, N. Y., and return, excursion tickets at rate of \$1.10, good returning July 12th, and may be extended until Sept. 1st.

Any information for above excursions apply to F. C. McCoy, Agent.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

AN INTERESTING MOTHER IN A WASHINGTON LEGATION HOME.

Bloomers Are Unpopular.—The Princess Slip.—The Summer House Hall.—The New Hat Malady.—The Ultimate Effects of Woman Suffrage.

One of the interesting mothers of the legation homes in Washington is Mme. de Lazo Arriaga. She is a sunny tempered woman, with a flowerlike face, lighted by the blackest of Spanish eyes and framed by masses of coal black hair. Her skin is clear like the petals of a lily.

When I called upon her, she was just taking lunch with her children. She looked so girlish that I said they must be quite young children, and how merrily she did laugh!

"Why," she said, "I have five children living." And then she added sadly, "We have lost three."

She is proud of her four bright boys and her pretty little girl. The baby is only about a year old. Mme. de Lazo is a devoted mother, and though she keeps a French governess for the children, both she and her husband devote some time each day to going over their studies, for they always superintend the studies and lessons. Madame speaks five languages—Italian, Spanish, French, German and English. Her children can converse with her in all these, and she takes great pains with their pronunciation. She admires our system of public school education and thinks that nothing could be finer.

When I asked Mme. de Lazo how she liked Washington society, which she has graced for three years, she replied: "Oh, very well, indeed. But I have not given a great deal of time to it," she added, with a smile. "You see, my little family takes a great deal of my attention and fully fills up my time. Society is very merciful to me and grants me the privilege of being good to my children first."

"Oh, no, I do not care for politics," she replied to my question. "Politics counts no figure with a mother of five children."



MME. DE LAZO ARRIAGA.

children, except that she must rear them to make good citizens of any country. I have no other politics.

"My husband is perfectly able to support all the honors of his official position," she said, "and he needs no assistance from me, more than any good wife always gives her husband—the making of his home the best and brightest place on earth, and rearing his children to be an honor to his name." Through all that Mme. de Lazo said there ran that tender thought of motherhood and the responsibility that it entails.

Madame's husband, Senor Don Antonio de Lazo Arriaga, is envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Guatemala and Honduras, and a splendid specimen of manhood. I asked Madame if she liked life in Central America. She was born in Cuba, educated in Spain and spent a number of years in New York, where she became a naturalized citizen of this country. "Oh," she said, "it is so beautiful in Central America! It has a beautiful climate, beautiful flowers, beautiful birds and beautiful women. The women there are most artistic in gowning themselves, most of their dresses coming from Paris. Outside of Paris," she added, "I never saw more well dressed women than in Guatemala, a city of about 20,000 inhabitants."

It may be that there is a kind of glamour hanging about Central America which colors Madame's opinion of it. When yet a schoolgirl, her health being very fragile, her parents took her to Guatemala. While there she met a handsome young lawyer, who was making a brilliant mark in his profession, and fell deeply in love with him, the attraction being mutual. When she went back to New York, she corresponded with him, and for four years this was kept up, till finally the ardent lover gained permission to visit her in her northern home, and their marriage was soon announced. It was a really and truly love match, and a very happy one.—New York Journal.

Bloomers Are Unpopular.

It is rather remarkable how the bloomer craze has affected certain cities and disaffected others. It was prophesied by most of the critics last year that when this riding season opened drop frame wheels would be no longer popular among the ladies, but that all of them, clad in their bloomers, would scorch astride the lightweight diamond frame wheel, mounting and dismounting much in the same manner as their companions of the opposite sex.

This prediction has not become true, and the bloomer girl is fast disappearing, a fact which is proved by the increased orders for the drop frame wheels. A year's experience has convinced the average American girl who rides a wheel that the so called rational costume for bicycle riding is not rational at all, but is an ill fitting garment which affords less comfort than the short skirt for riding. Most of the advocates of the bloomers last year rode the ordinary

diamond frame wheels, but this year the dealers state that the drop frame is decidedly more popular. The drop frame, by the way, is only ridden by those women who appear in their accustomed skirts, so that the natural deduction is that the bloomers are passing.

Another proof is the manner in which they are received. In Syracuse, for instance, last year the bloomer costume became so common upon the streets that even the small boys forgot to make comments as the girls went whirling by. But this year there is a change. Hardly a bloomer suit has appeared in that city, which is one of the most prosperous cycling centers of the country. Bloomers are almost tabooed, and only a few of the most hardy members of the sex will wear them. The same thing is true of Washington, and one has only to watch for the bloomers upon the streets here to be convinced of the decline of the bifurcated garments.—Washington Post.

The Princess Slip.

The princess slip to wear beneath various semitransparent dresses has been once and again suggested as an elegant and economical substitute for silk underbodies and skirt linings sewed in with each separate gown. This season we are glad to notice that this graceful and money saving garment has been introduced in various importing and fancy dry goods houses. The model consists of a petticoat of silk sewed permanently to a close fitting bodice, or a princess effect is given, the slip being in continuous breadths from neck to hem. This slip is quite expensive in the shops, as it is ribbon and lace trimmed and elegantly made. However, the woman who longs for just such a dainty, easy and Frenchy little garment can purchase her 10 or 12 yards of surah, taffeta or else china silk at 60 cents a yard, good width and excellent, lustrous quality, and let her home dressmaker construct one for her, fitted to her own figure and not that of a wire model. She can have it made with high, half high or semi-low neck as best suits her taste and figure. The most of those on exhibition are sleeveless, fastened at the back and cut low in the neck to wear beneath a lace, chiffon or fine French organdie gown.

A half worn taffeta or faille silk, with new silk for the bodice portion, will make over nicely into one of these slips. It can be made of black, white or tinted silk, or even batiste, and can also be heavily boned and worn without a corset. Satin and watered silks with elaborately decorated skirts, showing cascades of lace and furlongs of ribbon, are among the very costly imported slips, and for autumn and winter wear are likely to see princess slips of sheer wool or of taffeta lined with fine French flannel take the place of a plurality of heavy, cumbersome petticoats.—New York Post.

The Summer House Hall.

The hall in the summer home should be next in its inviting appearance to the broad piazza, which is in reality the most important part of the house. If there is not room for a parlor and large hall, combine the two in one as the living room. It will be found much more enjoyable, giving a greater sense of spaciousness, better air and lending itself readily to picturesque effects in furnishing, says Demorest. The multitude of small details, collections of various sorts, rare bric-a-brac, choice porcelains, etc., which have in recent years turned town houses into museums, should be studiously avoided, for not only is it a weariness to the flesh to take care of these things, but it is actually a strain upon mind and eyes to be confronted at every turn with a multiplicity of objects.

Therefore a wise restraint should be exercised in the selection of everything of a purely decorative character. Every piece of furniture should be for use and comfort; you want no stiff, spindle legged chairs, which invite one only to perch lest they fall beneath one's weight, nor stiff, upholstered chairs and settees which proclaim their cerulean purpose.

The great, roomy hall should invite to restful ease, and there should be couches, divans and lounging chairs, with plenty of soft cushions wherever they can be placed, as well as low willow chairs for work and tea tables.

If there can be but one open grate in the house, let it be, by all means, in the hall, where a cheery fire on cool evenings and mornings will be most enjoyed, and whence the genial warmth will most easily pervade the whole house and dispel its dampness.

The New Hat Malady.

I have been called in by several married ladies who say they suffer from a peculiarly irritable kind of headache, which has commenced to trouble them recently. The husbands of nearly all of them told me privately that never had they found their wives so disagreeably snappish. Everything seemed to annoy them, especially when they had their hats on. I asked to see the articles and found them to be very much alike—large structures of straw, with masses of flowers and ribbons towering high in to the air. The weight is itself too heavy for the delicate cranium of a woman, but worst of all is the anxiety a lady must feel in keeping such a thing properly poised on her head. Of course I prescribed the usual remedies for what they call the "migraine," but strongly advised them to put aside such headgear and wear light, reasonable bonnets. Some of them did and were completely cured; others did not and are getting more snappish and disagreeable every day, to such an extent as to threaten the domestic peace.

The same style of hat leads the people known as "Arriers" to drink when they put it on for bank holidays. In other circles it leads to the state of things I have described. And is it to be wondered at? Who can calculate the amount of worry to a man with a tall hat on a windy day? If we were not a strong brained people, our asylums would have been full long ago from that very cause. Women are not able to bear the same

strain successfully, and if they persist in wearing hats taller and more difficult to manage than men's, nothing but domestic disaster can ensue.—A Physician in London Telegraph.

The Ultimate Effects of Woman Suffrage.

We may as well consider what changes in human society, and especially in the character and fortunes of woman, the new order of things sought to be inaugurated (full political powers) will be likely to bring about.

Immediately and in one generation not very many or considerable. Character that has been slowly molded by certain influences, acting for long periods, will not be modified immediately by the withdrawal of those influences. Whatever deterioration occurs, whatever new hardships make the lot of woman more tragic, will only appear after adverse influences have had their full term of operation.

Neither in readjusting the duties toward society of the sexes respectively are men likely to insist that, in taking full political powers, women shall surrender any or all of their present immunities and privileges. The relation of the contracting parties is not one that will make any such rigid and hard bargain possible. But that surrender will inevitably be brought about by the indignant disdain of the women who will have effected the social revolution at being the recipients of any privileges which differentiate their situation or hamper them in their complete development. The inevitable ultimate result of subjecting the two human sexes to the same labors, the same employments, the same cares, will be just the same as when domestic animals have been subjected for long periods to the same conditions, sexual differences, physical and mental, will tend to disappear, and the two branches of the race will approximate a common type.—George F. Talbot in Popular Science Monthly.

Stylish Pique Gowns.

Pique in dead white, but with its cords so thick that they make it seem like cloth, is shown in white, wood, stem green, mazarin and navy blue, as well as in plaid designs somewhat larger than shepherd's plaid, but with hair lines so crossing each other that an extremely fine plaid is achieved. Scarlet and white, blue and white, black and white, stem green and white and purple and white are the contrasts offered in this plaid. The pique dresses are simplicity itself, and as much care is taken to make them fit well as if they were of cloth. A typical one shows the stem green and white plaid. The skirt has the usual flare, and to increase it there are two rows of skirt boning around the lower edge. The jacket bodice is somewhat longer than those worn during the winter and flares away from the front to show a waistcoat of stem green cloth fastened with bullet pearl buttons. The broad revers on the coat are of the pique, and the high stock is of stem green taffeta ribbon with a large bow in the back. The full sleeves shape into the arms, and each has three rows of the bullet buttons on the upper side. With this is worn a sailor hat of white straw having about it a band of stem green ribbon, while five stiff stalks of magnolia stand up on the left side. The gloves are of white lace clasp closing with four large buttons.—Isabel A. Mallon in Ladies' Home Journal.

A Woman Hermit.

In the northern part of Lyme, near the boundary line of Salem, Conn., in a lonely clearing, surrounded by woods, stands a dilapidated old house of the seventeenth century style, with a stone chimney on the outside at the gable end. This old house is the home of Miss Desiah Wilcox, a maiden farmer, who resides there alone. In former years she used to keep oxen and cows and till the soil, but she is getting past heavy work, and her stock now consists of a horse and a flock of sheep. The only income derived from the farm is the annual clip of wool and what little hay or timber she may dispose of, which amounts to very little. She has lived alone since the death of her parents and seems perfectly contented and happy.—Boston Herald.

Methodist Women.

"Women in the Methodist conference"—these words sound as familiar as the notes of the returning robin. With the coming of spring the Methodist woman always makes a move on conference and conference as regularly makes a move against the Methodist woman. But the persistent sister is steadily edging her way nearer to the coveted goal, and nobody doubts that she will ultimately get there.—Chicago Advance.

A Triple Suit.

It was thought that the height of combination effort was reached in the union suit of the various dress reformers, but a triple suit produced by a fashionable London firm combines low corset cover or chemise, drawers and underpetticoat in one garment. The stays are worn under this and over the wool gaiter vest, leaving nothing to be put on over it before the gown except the beruffled silk petticoat.—New York Times.

To clean a white sailor hat which is soiled remove or cover the band and scrub thoroughly with 5 cents' worth of salts of sorrel dissolved in cold water. Be careful not to bend the hat out of shape, as it becomes very stiff when dry. Place in the sun to dry.

There is a fad among girls just now to pose, invariably resting the hands on the hips. When the sleeves are sufficiently bouffant, the effect is quite fetching.

To have the silk waist match the lining of the jacket of the suit is a necessity of present smart dressing.

Mrs. D. W. Beard has been elected president of the Tennessee State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Illinois state prohibition convention declared for woman suffrage.

CUBANS ARE WORSTED.

Official Reports From Weyler So Declare.

NO SPANIARDS WERE KILLED

Those Explosive Bombs Used on the Cubans Do Not Seem to Be Very Effective When Fired at Spain's Bravest Warriors.

HAVANA, May 28.—In the engagement between General Serrano Valdes and the insurgent forces, the latter carried away 150 wounded. General Almon at the farm of Herrer, has surprised an insurgent camp commanded by Canillo and others. The Spanish cavalry charged under fire and the insurgents fled in disorder toward the neighboring heights. The Spanish artillery fired three shots at the enemy and the latter disappeared. The insurgents left eight killed, 46 saddle horses, a number of sick and a quantity of ammunition behind them, and retired with 24 wounded. The troops recaptured a Spanish soldier who had been made a prisoner by the insurgents at Moncada.

A force of 400 Spanish infantry and 100 cavalry has been engaged with 200 insurgents, at Cangas, near Nadrugo. The enemy were commanded by Aguirre Elorrio and Ocarino Mirabel. The Spanish cavalry, belonging to the Princess squadron, charged the whole insurgents' infantry belonging to the Malloren regiment, deployed and attacked the insurgents' right flank, which they tried to turn. After 30 minutes' fighting the insurgents were dislodged and retreated to the heights of Gato.

There firing was resumed until the insurgents abandoned the heights and were completely dispersed. Owing to the fact that the Spanish infantry was fatigued no pursuit of the enemy was made. It is supposed that the insurgents left heavily. On the Spanish side Lieutenants Martinez and Viras were seriously wounded and Lieutenant Lopez and several soldiers were slightly wounded.

Colonel Yruchis, operating in the districts of Remedios, had several skirmishes with the insurgents who left 11 killed on the field. On the side of the troops Captain Pedros and a guide were wounded.

The insurgents yesterday placed three dynamite bombs on the railroad line between Cardenas and Jucaro. A freight train which came along struck the bombs, which exploded, and the cars were blown up, wounding six railroad employees and 25 soldiers who escorted the train in an iron plated car.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

In the House.—WASHINGTON, May 28.—The house spent almost the entire day discussing the senate amendment to the general deficiency bill appropriating \$1,027,000 for the payment of about 700 French spoliation claims, \$549,000 for war claims found to be due under the Bowman act, \$174,000 for the payment of what is known as the Chateaus claim for the construction of an ironclad steam battery in 1864, and about \$10,000 for Indian supplies furnished in 1874 and 1875. Chairman Cannon of the appropriations committee, seconded by Mr. Sawyer, led the fight against the payment of these claims, which they claimed had been lumped together into one amendment in order to command strength enough to secure passage. Messrs. Grosvenor (Rep., O.), Mahon (Rep., Pa.), Adams (Rep., Pa.) and Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) advocated the claims, which they contended had been found by the court of claims to be equitable and just. The vote was close but the friends of the claims carried the day—111 to 57.

The conference report on the sundry civil bill, which left out \$1,031,000 still in dispute, was presented and was still pending when the house adjourned. Mr. Kim (Rep., Neb.), who has been objecting to all requests for money current, was forced, in order to preserve his record, to object to a resolution to direct the secretary of the interior to resume the issuance of patents to settlers on the Union Pacific, in which 50,000 of his constituents are interested.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The senate defeated the proposition to increase the beer tax 75 cents per barrel by the vote of 94 to 37. The vote was taken as soon as the tiled cheese bill was taken up, the beer tax proposition being submitted to an amendment. With the amendment disposal of the cheese bill was further debated but not disposed of.

The debate on the bond bill proceeded after 3 o'clock. Mr. Eastbrooke (N. D.) and Mr. Daniel (Va.) speaking for and Mr. Edmunds (W. V.) against the bill. Mr. Edmunds' remarks were punctuated by sharp and amusing colloquies with Mr. Butler and Mr. Perkins. The speech of Mr. Daniel was notable as an exposition of the free silver attitude of today.

Shortly before 6 o'clock Mr. Butler sought to have a time passed for a vote on the bill, but was opposed today, Friday or Monday. There were objections, however, whereupon he moved a recess until 11:55 a. m. today. There was a brief parliamentary obstruction, which was terminated by an adjournment without an agreement having been effected.

Have Sent Nor Computers.

MILWAUKEE, May 28.—An important meeting of the managers of the street railway strike was held at the strikers' headquarters, and when it was over President Mahone stated that a telegram would be sent to President Governors of the American Federation of Labor, urging that he come to Milwaukee without delay.

Boarded the Warship.

CANEA, Island of Oreta, May 28.—All of the foreign consuls here boarded the British warship Hood on her arrival. The foreign consulates in the town are crowded with refugees. Cannanading has been heard in the direction of Kelyes, whither a force was dispatched to relieve the Vamos garrison and which encountered the insurgents.

Getting on Ship.

LONDON, May 28.—Harry Ball, a well known English sporting man, has waged \$5,000 even on Slavin, and Will Astley, a nephew of Sir John Astley, has taken \$5,000 against \$4,000 on Slavin, the Maher end of the bet being furnished by a syndicate of the Irishman's admirers.

Independent Free Coinage Opposed.

MOBILE, Ala., May 28.—The Democratic state convention declared against independent free coinage of silver, denounced protective tariff and the A. P. A. and nominated Dr. Henry J. Jackson for governor.

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OFFICIAL CALL.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 10th day of April, 1896, to make arrangements for the State Convention, it was ordered:

That the date of said convention be fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday, June 23 and 24, 1896.

That the place of meeting be Columbus, Ohio.

The district caucuses will be held on the afternoon of June 22 at 2 o'clock, and such a place as may be designated by the Committee of Arrangements.

The convention will meet for temporary organization and to receive the reports of the district meetings at 10 a. m., June 23d.

A resolution was adopted directing that no delegate shall be chosen to said convention by the Central or Executive Committee of any county.

As said convention four delegates-at-large and four alternates-at-large to the National Democratic Convention shall be chosen.

There will also be chosen two electors-at-large. Also a candidate for Secretary of State, a candidate for Supreme Judge, a candidate for Dairy and Food Commissioner, and a candidate for Board of Public Works.

The ratio of appointment and representation to said convention was fixed at one delegate for every 50 votes or any fraction of 50 or more votes cast for James C. Campbell for Governor at the November election in 1896. Under such apportionment each county will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Adams	8	Licking	15
Allen	9	Logan	4
Ashtabula	6	Lorain	14
Ashland	6	Lucas	14
Aurora	6	Madison	5
Baldwin	6	Marion	3
Barnes	6	Meigs	3
Bartlesville	6	Mercer	2
Bell	6	Miami	2
Bell	6	Monroe	2
Bell	6	Montgomery	2
Bell	6	Morgan	2
Bell	6	Muskingum	12
Bell	6	Noble	4
Bell	6	Ohio	4
Bell	6	Paulding	4
Bell	6	Perry	6
Bell	6	Pickaway	4
Bell	6	Portage	4
Bell	6	Putnam	4
Bell	6	Ross	4
Bell	6	Sandusky	4
Bell	6	Schofield	4
Bell	6	Seneca	4
Bell	6	Shelby	4
Bell	6	Stark	4
Bell	6	Summit	4
Bell	6	Tarrant	4
Bell	6	Texas	4
Bell	6	Union	4
Bell	6	Van Wert	4
Bell	6	Warren	4
Bell	6	Washington	4
Bell	6	Wayne	4
Bell	6	Williams	4
Bell	6	Wood	4
Bell	6	Wyandot	4

Total, 278
JAMES C. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Secretary, M. A. SMALLEY.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District of Ohio will meet in convention at St. Marys, Ohio, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1896.

At 10 o'clock a. m., to put in nomination a candidate for congress for said district, to be voted for at the next general election, said district being composed of the counties of Auglaize, Allen, Darke, Mercer and Shelby, and to transact such business as may properly come before said convention. The basis of representation is said district convention will be one to every one hundred votes cast for James C. Campbell for governor at the November election of 1896, and one vote for every fraction of fifty or over. This gives the counties comprising the district the following representation in the convention:

Counties.	Votes for Campbell.	No. Delegates.
Allen	423	4
Aurora	384	4
Darke	431	4
Mercer	332	3
Shelby	371	3

Total number of votes, 1,611
Necessary to a choice, 806

By order of the Democratic district committee of the Fourth Congressional District of Ohio.

R. E. GORDON, JR., Chairman.
M. STUBBART, Secretary.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Probate Judge,
THEODORE D. ROBB.For Clerk of the Court,
U. M. SHAPPELL.For County Auditor,
PHILIP WALTHER.For County Recorder,
ABRAM HARROD.For Prosecuting Attorney,
J. C. RIDENOUR.For Infirmary Director,
ELI MEHLING.For Commissioner,
T. O. BURNS.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

There will be no surprise at the unanimous decision of the supreme court that the bounty provided for American sugar-growers by the act which removed the customs duty from imported sugar was a grant or compensation within the discretionary powers of Congress.

The court was not called upon to express any opinion upon the policy of such payments. The question before it was purely one of constitutional power. The comptroller of the treasury, whose official duty was to resist any payment which he considered questionable, thought there was a sufficient doubt concerning these direct bounties to justify his referring the matter to the supreme court for a final decision, but he is probably as little surprised as anyone else at the result. Congress cannot be stopped from doing a foolish thing merely because it is foolish. Its action upon the sugar duty was mischievous and wrong, but executive officers can only carry out the law as Congress makes it.

For some years preceding 1891 the customs revenue from sugar had averaged \$53,000,000 annually. The McKinley act swept all this away and substituted an annual outlay of from eight to twelve millions for bounties on the comparatively small amount of sugar produced in this country. There was no equitable reason why this assistance should be given to planters who grow sugar more than to those who grow wheat or oats; but Congress chose to do it, and the country had to take the consequences.

One of these consequences was a decline of revenue that, with the added bounty, may be reckoned at sixty million dollars a year, the actual loss in the five years following 1890 as compared with the five years preceding being \$250,000,000. A subsequent Congress restored a portion of the duty on sugar and abolished the bounty, but it could not make up this deficit, which is one of the many ways in which the reckless Reed-McKinley Congress started the United States treasury toward bankruptcy.—Phila. Times.

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

PROBATE OFFICE.

This seems to be a season favorable to matrimony and for the past few weeks Judge Robb's office has been visited by an extraordinarily large number of persons in quest of marriage licenses. From all indications and if reports be true, before the summer has ended, the license record will contain the names of many more persons than it does at present, and a great number of those will probably be from Lima.

Yesterday was a red letter day with Judge Robb in regard to issuing licenses, as six were granted. Those issued late in the afternoon were Henry Oustard and Martha Helms; O. C. Collins and Amanda Overmann; Charlie Coon and Maude McClure; Wilbur Botkins and Cora Johnson.

How the West Regards the East.

That is a thoroughly neat and timely reply made in The North American Review by Senator Allen of Nebraska to the charge that a sentiment of distrust toward the east, if not of actual disloyalty toward the Union, is growing in the west, and especially in the region west of the Mississippi.

To be sure, remarks Senator Allen, the west is inclined to believe that eastern capitalists and money lenders intend to drain western industries of their profits by unfriendly legislation, so that the profits may pass into eastern pockets. He also mildly implies that eastern people do not know anything about that great west which they persist in looking down on. Furthermore, the senator wishes to put himself on record as indicating that the phrases "ignorant westerners," "dishonest grangers," "rotten western boroughs," "low mining camps," etc., so plentifully flung at the west from the other side of the Alleghenies, do not tend to make the west love the east any the more, especially when the president of the United States himself permits himself to share somewhat the feeling expressed in the above choice phrases. But as to disloyalty, actual disloyalty, to the Union—

Suggestions that have appeared in the eastern press that a sentiment of discontent bordering on disunion exists among the people of the west are untrue and do very great injustice to hundreds of thousands of splendid men who in the hour of national danger offered their lives as a sacrifice on the altar of their country, and in the interest of national peace and the truth of history such statements should not be made. I have never known of the existence of a disloyal sentiment, and I do not believe that the people of the west can be provoked into entertaining such less expressing, a sentiment of disunion. It should not be forgotten that the west is the shining lion of this country. It has boundless natural resources and is rapidly increasing in population. It is inhabited by an intelligent, active, brave and Christian people—a people entirely fearless of consequences in the discharge of duty, and the time is speedily coming when our vote in the national legislature and our influence in all branches of the government will be equal, if not superior, to that of the east. It is to be hoped that when that time comes the intelligence, forbearance and patriotism of our people will prompt moderation and justice and will restrain them from bulleting on the east the great wrongs that have been inflicted on them.

Friday and Saturday.

Sale of trimmed millinery; one-half price.

METTELLS THOMSON DRY GOODS Co

PARTY OF AMERICANS

Making a Scientific Exploration of Central Africa.
WASHINGTON, May 28.—Professor Daniel G. Elliott of the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, with C. H. Akeley and Mr. Dodson, who accompanied Dr. Donaldson Smith on his recent expedition to Lake Radolph in central Africa, arrived at Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, on April 14, and after a stay at that point of a week, securing men, camels and stores, proceeded on a scientific exploration of central Africa, their main purpose being to collect specimens of the animals of the country, which are reported to be rapidly disappearing. United States Consul Masterton, at Aden, who has reported the matter to the state department, gives an outline of the report of the party and says it is expected to consume 8 or 10 months in explorations.

INDIAN PROPHECY

Predicts a General Conflagration, Preceded by Signs and Wonders.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 28.—A sensation has been caused in the state of Toluca by the appearance of a young Indian prophetess who predicts a general conflagration, to be preceded by signs and wonders, among them the falling of edifices and the premature speaking of infants. Several bridges have fallen, and the Indians, believing these incidents to the fulfillment of the prophecy, are alarmed. The bishop of Toluca has sent for the girl, who claims to have had celestial visitors during her recent sojourn in the forests along the Crijalva river.

Norwegian Bark Wrecked.

HALIFAX, May 28.—About midnight the Norwegian bark Brodrene, from Avonmouth for Miramichi, was wrecked half a mile from the Whistle, on St. Paul's Island. A thick fog and heavy sea prevailed at the time. Captain H. Wilson, First Mate H. N. Swensen, Second Mate Theodore Person and Seamen Harold Nelson and Emil Seierstron were lost. Five men were saved.

The Walling Trial.

NEWPORT, Ky., May 28.—In the Walling trial of men out of a venire of 75 responded. Only five jurors were obtained on this list, and three of them were peremptorily challenged by the defense. This left only 11 jurors. A new venire was ordered and court adjourned.

Wheel of Fortune Going Round.

TOLEDO, O., May 28.—Mrs. Lewis Berg, wife of a house and sign painter of Monroe, has received word that her claims to a large sum of money in Switzerland have been established, and that in a few days she will receive \$90,000 as her portion.

Charlotte Gets the Prize.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 28.—The Lutheran college to cover the southern states has fallen to Charlotte. For some time it has been hanging between Charlotte and Columbia, S. C. It is rumored \$3,000,000 is backing the enterprise.

Timberlake Pleads Guilty.

ROSTOK, O., May 28.—Melvin Timberlake, charged with having raped Laura Adams, a child of 8 years, pleaded guilty and was bound over to the grand jury in the sum of \$1,000. He asked to be taken to Tiffin as soon as possible.

Struck by a Train.

PORTSMOUTH, O., May 28.—An unknown man of medium height, dark hair and apparently about 30 years of age, was knocked off a Chesapeake and Ohio railroad trestle here and instantly killed.

Was Playing on the Track.

HAMILTON, O., May 28.—Ruth, the 2-year-old child of George Oberfeld, crawled through the wire fence and was playing on the railroad track, on a curve, where she was run over by a train and killed.

Split Wide Open.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 28.—The dwelling of Francis Goins, in this country, was struck by lightning and torn half in two. John Goins, a son, was badly injured and may die.

Hot Ball.

WOOSTER, O., May 28.—George Gant, catcher for the college team, was hit by a pitched ball with such force as to fracture his skull.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For May 27, New York.

Beef—Family, 50¢; extra mess, 57¢ 50; 63¢ 00; packed, 51¢ 00 @ 51¢ 50. Cus. mess—Picked bellies, 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢.

Butter—Western dairy, 24¢; 25¢; 26¢; 27¢; 28¢; 29¢; 30¢; 31¢; 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢.

Wheat—7½¢. Corn—34¢. Rye—41½¢. Oats—24¢.

Cattle—Fair to best beef, 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢.

Hogs—Heavy, 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢.

Sheep—Wool—Extra, 30¢; 31¢; 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢.

Corn—No. 2 mixed, 24¢; 25¢; 26¢; 27¢; 28¢; 29¢; 30¢; 31¢; 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢.

Barley—No. 2, 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢.

Flour—No. 2, 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢.

Wheat—No. 2, 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢.

Corn—No. 2 mixed, 24¢; 25¢; 26¢; 27¢; 28¢; 29¢; 30¢; 31¢; 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢.

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Wheat—No. 2, 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢.

Corn—No. 2 mixed, 24¢; 25¢; 26¢; 27¢; 28¢; 29¢; 30¢; 31¢; 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢.

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DINGLEY REVISION.

BUSINESS UNSETTLED BY THE PROPOSED CHANGES.

The Protectionists' Anticipation Theory Does Not Work the Same Way Two Years in Succession—What Interrupted the "Glad Recovery."

If our

THE -POSTOFFICE

Enjoys the biggest trade in town; but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE.

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M. MELVILLE,
THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

AVERY . . .

COULDN'T

SELL SO

MANY

SHOES

IF PEOPLE DIDN'T LIKE THEM.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

The Times-Democrat, Pub'g Co.

COURTNEY ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Who They Are, Where They Have Been and Are Going.

William H. Leete is in Ottawa today, attending court.

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Shroyer left this morning for Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Shroyer will spend Decoration Day in Chicago.

M. D. Shaw and T. B. Baker, of Wapakoneta, were in the city today.

Miss Annie Dilger, of Putnam county, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Carl Bush, of west Wayne street.

Mrs. T. S. Balliett, formerly of Lima, now residing in Ashland, Ohio, is the guest of Mrs. J. N. Harrington.

The formal opening of Hoover's lake will be indefinitely postponed on account of cold weather. The park stands open to every body from this date.

Martin B. Trainor, of Greenville, who will be a candidate before the Democratic Congressional convention at St. Marys, was in Lima yesterday and today.

Edna, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Davis, of the Williams block, corner Main and Kibby streets, strayed away from home early this morning and was not found until noon.

Last evening a jolly crowd from the east end spent a most delightful evening at McBeth's lake. Most of the party met the home of Miss Mat the Fry about seven o'clock. The evening was spent in singing and boating. It was a late hour when the party dispersed.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

The 3-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Butterfield, of west North street, is very sick.

A general teachers' meeting was held this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the board of education rooms.

The question of the paving of Market street is being agitated. If it is paved it will be with asphalt.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank McNeary, of east North street, is seriously ill with lung fever.

The county commissioners drove to Angazote township this afternoon to inspect an arch culvert and to locate a new pipe.

Auditor Walters issued a license to the advance agent of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, for the show to appear in Lima July 9th.

Operator Ed E. Woolery, of the O. & E. train dispatchers' office, at Huntington, Ind., is visiting his parents on Second street, this city.

The Boston Orchestra arrived in Lima today on a special train over the Lake Erie, from Indianapolis, on their way to Toledo.

THE WORK HOUSE

The Proper Place for Two Degraded Women and a Man

Who Were Arrested at the Shawnee Street School Building Yesterday Afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon a teacher at the Shawnee street school building telephoned to the police station and requested that an officer be sent to Jacob's grove, near the building, to arrest two colored women and a colored man, who were only a short distance from the school building and were in full view of nearly one-half the scholars in the school.

Detective Blaise responded to the call, and upon arriving at the grove found the degraded trio to be Mrs. Ida Watson, a married woman, another negro, who gives her name as Frankie Lewis, and Ben Simons, a burly southern negro. Blaise arrested all three and locked them up at the police station, where a little later they were ordered released by Mayor Baxter, there being no charge against them.

After school was dismissed last evening a little daughter of policeman Baker went home and told her mother what the scholars had witnessed from the school building. Mrs. Baker informed her husband and the latter investigated the affair and found a number of residents in the neighborhood of the Shawnee street building who had seen the colored people at the grove in the afternoon of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

This morning Harry Hatfield, who lives near the Shawnee street building, appeared before Justice Almur and signed affidavits against the Lewis and Watson women and Simons charging them with improper conduct. Warrants were issued and Constable Mummaugh, Policeman Baker and Ed Tuma made the arrests.

Simons at first resisted arrest, but was soon overpowered and taken before Justice Almur. He pleaded not guilty, but the two women pleaded guilty.

Simons' hearing was set for 3 o'clock this afternoon, and until that is over the women will not be sentenced. Justice Almur ordered the women locked up, and fixed Simons' bond at \$100. He could not give bond and all three were again locked up in the city prison.

THE MARTIN MURDER.

What a Letter From Hot Springs Says of the Deed.

An Attorney Claims that the Stabbing Was Unwarranted, and that Martin Had No Chance to Defend Himself.

John Martin, father of Harry Martin, of this city, who was killed at Hot Springs, Ark., last Saturday, and whose remains were interred in Woodlawn cemetery yesterday, has received a letter from a friend of the deceased, who writes to Mr. Martin, in part, as follows:

"I take the liberty of writing you, to extend my sincere sympathy for the most unhappy death of your son Harry. He was my friend; and I have never had one who was more generous, and less deserving his sad fate. I thought it might be possible, that you had read the accounts of the tragedy in the local papers, and the reports sent out from here, and I say to you that they were wholly untrue and unwarranted. I get my information from the mouths of the witnesses. The local papers here garbled the testimony and it did not appear in its full force. The cause of all this is as you can readily see, was to mould a public sentiment in favor of Walters."

"From the fact in the case there is not one single thing which would warrant the act. Harry was the last person in the world who would seek a difficulty of any nature with any one. At the time of his death he had not as much as a pen knife."

"The proof is all recorded and all preliminary steps have been taken on the engine, a bell boy, who was both legs broken. The engine fell across and at right angles with the joint C. H. & D. and Pan Handle tracks. A freight car immediately behind the locomotive also switched at right angles and jammed its forward end through the brick wall of a soap factory. Number 10 on the C. H. & D., due here from Cincinnati at 9:30 p. m., was delayed three hours late. The Big Four uses the C. H. & D. lines through Dayton."

Women's Trimmed Hats. One-half price, Millinery Department. METELLUS THOMSON DRY GOODS CO.

Notice. The flower committee for Decoration day earnestly solicit donations of flowers from our citizens. We would teach the children patriotism and reverence for Memorial day, by urging them to gather flowers to strewn over the graves of the men who gave their lives for the life of our country. The committee will be at the court house, Friday, May 29th, from 8 o'clock a. m. to 5 p. m. W. R. C. FLOWER COM.

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Cyclones. Are becoming frequent. Secure a policy at O'Connor & Sons. 3 26

Attention Knights of St. John. There will be a special meeting tomorrow (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock to arrange for participation in Memorial Day exercises Saturday. All please attend. CHAIRMAN.

Friday and Saturday. Sale of trimmed millinery: one-half price. METELLUS THOMSON DRY GOODS CO.

FOR BEGGING.

Jos. Stokes Arrested at Bluffton on a Charge of Vagrancy.

Arrested Before Judge Robb. He Asks Clemency—Will Work Out a Time of Two Dollars.

A scene that elicited pity was witnessed in the probate office this morning, when an unfortunate individual who gave his name as Jos. Stokes was arraigned and sentenced for vagrancy. He is not thought to be a tramp, in the common acceptance of the term. Out of employment, to keep from starting he asked for food at Bluffton, and was arrested for begging a common beggar.

He claims this morning was the first time he ever was before a court of justice. When asked by Judge Robb to plead to the charge of begging, he confessed to having asked for something to eat, as he had nothing with which to purchase food. He denied, however, that he had not made honorable effort to secure employment. Up to the middle of May he had been employed by a contractor at St. Marys, who was there constructing the city water works. He has no trade and is accustomed only to the use of a shovel, and went to Bluffton in search of such work. The prisoner, when asked by Prosecutor Ridenour whether he would prefer to be sentenced to the work-house or pen, was greatly frightened and asked for leniency and sympathy. Judge Robb considered his case and sentenced him a fine of \$10 and to be confined at hard labor in the county jail at 75c a day until paid and ordered Deputy Sheriff Hunton to give him such work in the jail.

WEARY WILLIES.

A Gang of Tramp, Six Kegs of Beer and Three Dead Chickens.

The Robber Had Taken Possession of the Richardson Grove, West of Town—An Old Soldier Stabbed by Them.

Early this morning George Smith, who lives on the Elida road, went to detective Blaise's residence, at the Richardson property, and informed the latter that a tramp was asleep in his yard and another was occupying the barn. Blaise summoned patrolman Furry, who was on long watch at the police station, and together they went to Smith's place. The tramp who was asleep in the yard had three chickens under one arm. He had an opened knife in one of his pockets, and his hands were covered with blood. Evidently he had then fallen asleep. The man who was asleep in the barn had a revolver and a razor in his pockets. Both tramps were locked up at the police station, and Blaise and Furry and merchant policeman Gus Miller went out to Richardson's grove where a gang of tramps had been carousing since yesterday afternoon. There were about fifteen tramps in the gang, and all were drunk. They had been fighting during the night, and when the three officers arrived on the scene several of them were bruised and bleeding, but none of them were badly injured. Six beer kegs were lying in the camp, and all were empty except one, which was yet half full.

Two of the tramps saw the officers approaching, and started to run, but were caught. Blaise took a valuable revolver from one burly fellow who was asleep on the ground, and Furry relieved another of a razor. Eight were captured and locked up at the police station, when they began to demand something to eat immediately.

An old soldier, who was seen west of town by one of detective Blaise's sons, this morning, claimed that he had been robbed by the tramps. He was bare headed, and one of the tramps arrested had two hats in his possession.

POOR ARIZONA.

The Story of Her Suffering to Be Told in Mass Meeting Friday Evening.

The needs of Arizona have already appealed to the hearts of all civilized people. The condition of affairs is not known in one-tenth of its reality. When the National Relief Committee, of which Justice Brewer, of the U. S. Supreme Court, is chairman, revealed to Mr. Mills something of the actual condition existing there, and appealed to him to enlist the sympathies of the American people in their behalf, the appeal was irresistible and he consented to give three weeks of his time to the cause. He worked night and day in informing himself of the actual condition, and his story is one of the most thrilling of all the records of human suffering.

The citizens' committee last evening chose Mayor Baxter chairman and Col. W. K. Boone treasurer. The committee are all busily at work to secure a hearing of the story of Arizona by the citizens of Lima, at the Congregational church Friday night.

O'Connor & Sons, Headquarters for cyclone insurance. 3 24

Women's Trimmed Hats. One-half price, Millinery Department. METELLUS THOMSON DRY GOODS CO.

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